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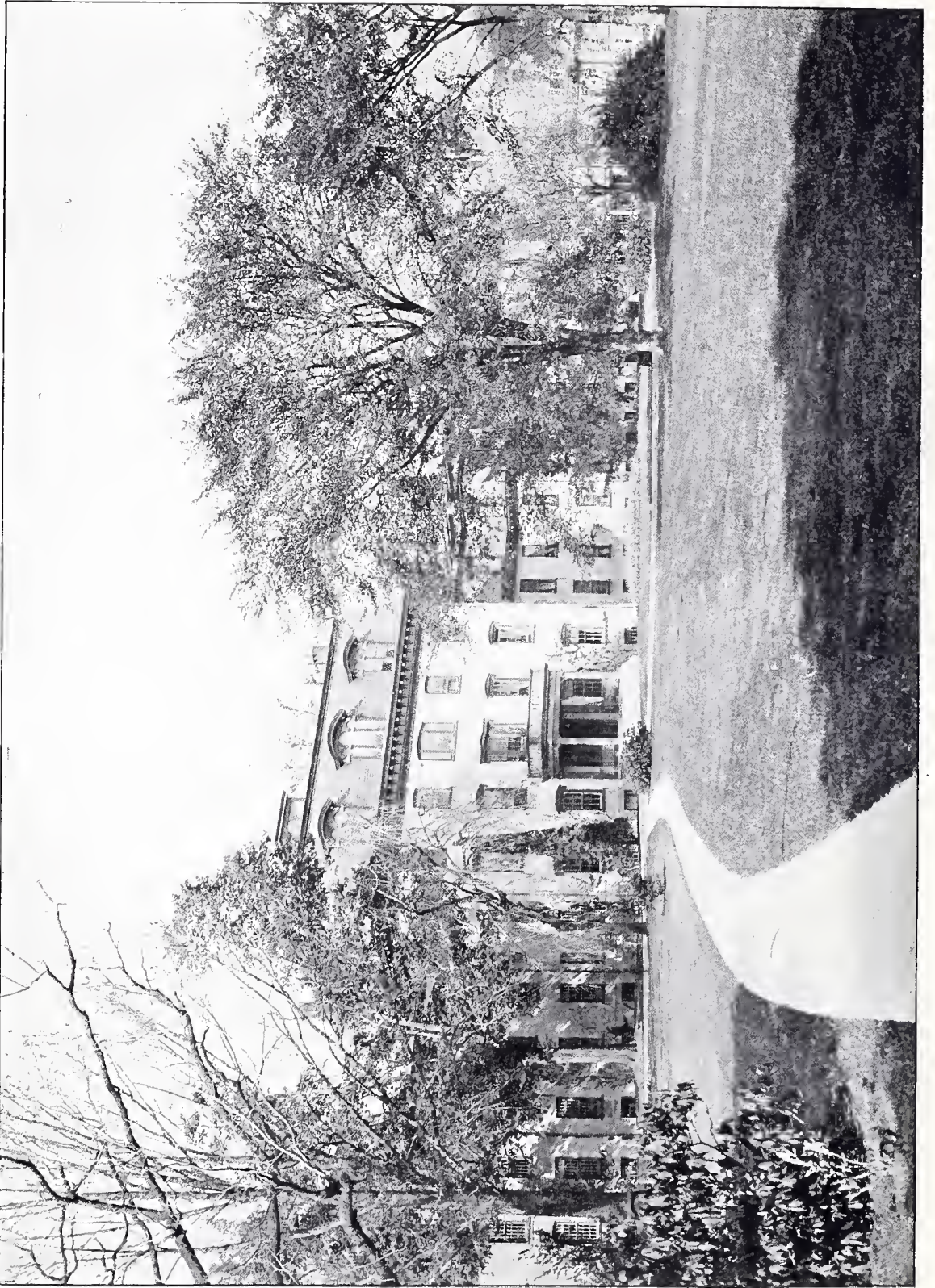
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ENTRANCE ON FRANKFORD PIKE



FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

ESTABLISHED, 1813

INCORPORATED, 1888

PHILADELPHIA

FRANKFORD P. O.

REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

Presented at the Annual Meeting

Third month 21st, 1900

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED BY GEORGE H BUCHANAN AND COMPANY

418 420 422 Sansom Street

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1899/1900

CORPORATION

PRESIDENT

SAMUEL MORRIS

Olney P. O., Philadelphia

SECRETARY

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

The Bourse

TREASURER

SAMUEL BIDDLE

N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.

MANAGERS

SAMUEL MORRIS

ELLISTON P. MORRIS

FRANCIS R. COPE

RICHARD J. ALLEN

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.,

ALEXANDER C. WOOD

WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD

JAMES EMLIN

GEORGE S. WEBSTER

SAMUEL BIDDLE

HOWARD COMFORT

JOEL CADBURY,

HENRY COPE

WALTER P. STOKES

FRANKLIN SMEDLEY

SAMUEL L. ALLEN

WILLIAM H. JENKS

WILLIAM T. ELKINTON

HENRY W. COMFORT

Olney, Philadelphia

Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street

Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street

4334 Sansom Street

No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and The Bourse

No. 514 Walnut Street

Cinnaminson, N. J., and Camden, N. J.

West Chester, Pa.

Germantown

Frankford, Philadelphia

No. 1429 Arch Street

Germantown, and No. 529 Arch Street.

No. 1502 Green Street and No. 1136 Ridge Avenue

Germantown

Moorestown, N. J., and No. 219 Market Street

Frankford, Philadelphia

Moorestown, N. J., and No. 1107 Market Street

Brown Building, 328 Chestnut Street

Haddonfield, N. J., and No. 227 Chestnut Street

Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa.

CLERK OF THE BOARD

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.

No. 514 Walnut Street

STANDING COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL MORRIS

FRANCIS R. COPE

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

ALEXANDER C. WOOD

JOEL CADBURY

SAMUEL L. ALLEN

COMMITTEE ON FARM AND GROUNDS

GEORGE S. WEBSTER

WALTER P. STOKES

FRANKLIN SMEDLEY

HENRY W. COMFORT

FINANCE COMMITTEE

HOWARD COMFORT

ELLISTON P. MORRIS

WILLIAM H. JENKS

SAMUEL BIDDLE (*ex-officio*)

The PRESIDENT is, *ex-officio*, a member of all Standing Committees

75583

VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

From 3d month 12th to 4th month 9th, 1900	{ SAMUEL MORRIS FRANCIS R. COPE THOMAS SCATTERGOOD
From 4th month 9th to 5th month 14th, 1900	{ WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD JAMES EMLIN SAMUEL L. ALLEN
From 5th month 14th to 6th month 11th, 1900	{ RICHARD J. ALLEN HOWARD COMFORT WILLIAM T. ELKINTON
From 6th month 11th to 7th month 9th, 1900	{ GEORGE S. WEBSTER FRANKLIN SMEDLEY WILLIAM H. JENKS
From 7th month 9th to 8th month 13th, 1900	{ HENRY COPE WALTER P. STOKES WILLIAM T. ELKINTON
From 8th month 13th to 9th month 10th, 1900	{ JOEL CADBURY HENRY COPE HENRY W. COMFORT
From 9th month 10th to 10th month 8th, 1900	{ SAMUEL MORRIS FRANCIS R. COPE THOMAS SCATTERGOOD
From 10th month 8th to 11th month 12th, 1900	{ WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD JAMES EMLIN SAMUEL L. ALLEN
From 11th month 12th to 12th month 10th, 1900	{ ELLISTON P. MORRIS ALEXANDER C. WOOD WALTER P. STOKES
From 12th month 10th, 1900, to 1st month 14th, 1901	{ RICHARD J. ALLEN HOWARD COMFORT HENRY W. COMFORT
From 1st month 14th to 2d month 11th, 1901	{ GEORGE S. WEBSTER FRANKLIN SMEDLEY WILLIAM H. JENKS
From 2d month 11th to 3d month 11th, 1901	{ ELLISTON P. MORRIS ALEXANDER C. WOOD JOEL CADBURY

The Managers visit the Asylum, as above, every Seventh-day Afternoon.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT

ROBERT HOWLAND CHASE, A. M., M. D.

STEWARD

HENRY HALL

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

J. A. CARNCROSS, M. D.

GRACE E. WHITE, M. D.

GYNÆCOLOGIST

ANNA E. BROOMALL, M. D.

121 S. Sixteenth Street

ASSISTANT GYNÆCOLOGIST

LUCY N. TAPPAN, M. D.

123 S. Sixteenth Street

OPHTHALMOLOGIST

CHARLES A. OLIVER, M. D.

1507 Locust Street

PATHOLOGIST

W. M. L. COPIN, M. D.

Jefferson Medical College

DIRECTOR OF LABORATORY

LINNÆUS H. PRINCE, M. D.

2516 Montgomery Avenue

DENTIST

ALBERT N. GAYLORD, D. D. S.

1009 Professional Building

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

GRACE E. WHITE, M. D.

MATRON

GEORGIA M. CONWAY

DIRECTRESS OF GYMNASIUM

LETITIA L. HOSKINS

The Eighty-third Report of the Board of Managers of Friends' Asylum for the Insane.

The Managers present herewith their Eighty-third Annual Report.

The number of patients under care and the usual statistics are given by Dr. Robert H. Chase, Superintendent, in his report which accompanies this.

Two patients have received the benefit of the Jesse George Free Bed and two patients the benefit of the Joseph E. Temple Free Bed during the year ; of these, one was restored.

One patient has received the benefit of the Mary Marshall Johnson Free Bed, and two patients the benefit of the two Sarah Marshall Free Beds, these beds being for chronic cases.

The only change in the Staff of the Institution has been caused by the resignation of Dr. W. C. Stokes, and the appointment of Albert Gaylord, D. D. S., as Visiting Dentist, in his stead. Dr. Gaylord entered upon the service in Ninth Month last.

The other officers, both resident and non-resident, remain as reported last year, and have given faithful and efficient attention to the work entrusted to them, as the good condition of the Institution, we think, bears witness.

The Gymnasium and Art Classes continue under the care of Letitia L. Hoskins. Year after year, since the introduction of such work was made possible by the wise and beneficent gift of our Gymnasium Building, it has been our pleasure to report its usefulness. The gymnastic exercises and the work in wood carving and

carpentry, in drawing and painting, have given welcome exercise and employment to very many of our patients, and it is believed that in not a few cases these agencies have had a positive and active share in beginning or promoting cures. In many other cases, the recreation thus afforded has been very useful, in the matter of physical exercise and in the pleasant occupation thus furnished.

The Training School for Nurses, under the care of Dr. Grace E. White, is efficiently managed and of great service to the Institution. The action of the Board in establishing it has been fully justified. It has had a tendency to bring a superior class of young women to the Institution for instruction in nursing, and has trained them to perform their duties intelligently and effectively. ELMHURST, the attractive and comfortable home for these young women, is a most important factor in this connection.

The exercises of the Fourth Commencement of the School were held on Sixth Month 7th, 1899. Samuel Morris, President of the Corporation, then presented eight graduates, all women, with our certificate, and Dr Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia, delivered a highly suggestive and instructive address, which was listened to with marked interest and attention. Of these graduates, five remain at the Asylum, two went to a New York hospital, and one is engaged in private nursing. At this time, nine of our nurses are graduates of the School.

The Cooking School for our nurses has been under the care of Catharine T. McCollin since Eleventh Month last, and now occupies a well-lighted and convenient room in the basement of ELMHURST.

In our last Report it was stated that a mansion



THE JOHN C. HALL MEMORIAL

with three acres adjoining, situated on the Frankford Turnpike immediately opposite our property, had been leased by the Board, to be conducted on the cottage plan, to provide needed accommodations for women patients. This annex was opened Fourth Month 17th, 1899. The house was put in complete order and a new water tank holding twenty-five hundred gallons was erected. It now furnishes very pleasant and comfortable quarters for fourteen women patients. Since its opening, except for the first two months, it has been fully occupied.

The Asylum Buildings have continued to receive the watchful care of the officers and Board, and are kept in excellent order and repair. Steel ceilings have been introduced into four rooms in the main building, and other minor changes and improvements have been made.

The Board for some time past has given attention to the subject of increased accommodations for men patients. It had contemplated making a considerable extension to the wing on the men's side of the house, but finally decided to give up this plan for the present and to use for men patients the other half of the twin cottage erected some years ago upon our drive, one-half being already partly so occupied. This has been arranged for, and eight additional men patients can be accommodated in this way.

The Institution now holds a State license for 160 patients.

An important addition to our equipment has just been decided upon. The Board, at its Second Month Meeting, determined to establish a plant for supplying our buildings with electric light, to improve our steam heating, and for laundry purposes. It is proposed to place the new building on the site of the old laundry

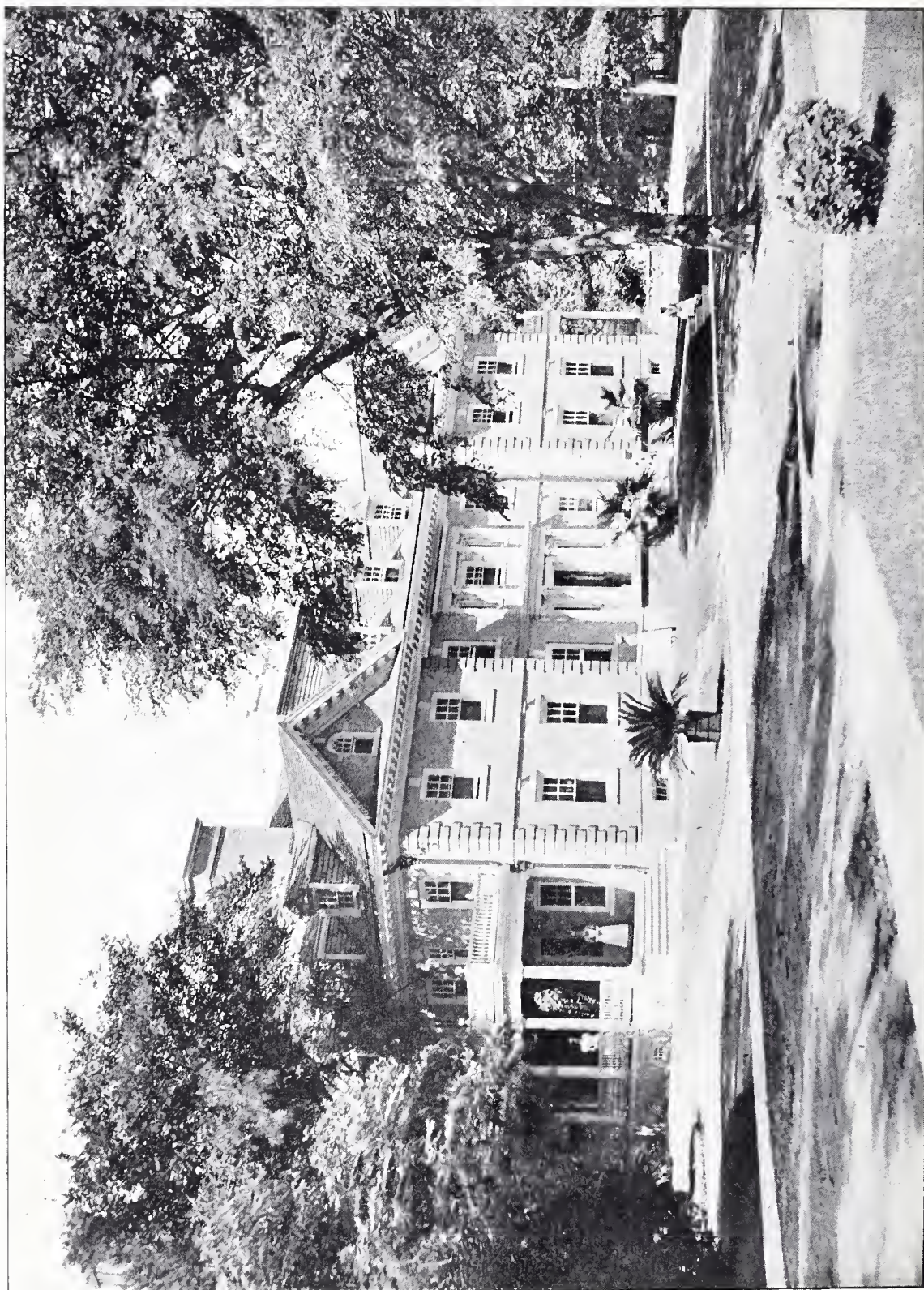
and boiler house. The steam heating and electric lighting plant will be on the first floor, or basement—the laundry upon the second floor, and there will be accommodations provided for some of our employees upon the third floor.

The plans are now being prepared by our architect and an electrical engineer, under the supervision of the Executive Committee and our Steward. The intention is to supply light and heat to all important buildings upon our grounds, and to furnish some electrical power. It is expected that work will be begun this Spring, and that the plant will be finished and in operation by Fall. Careful estimates made by the Steward indicate that we shall be more efficiently and abundantly supplied with light and heat than under our present arrangements, and that there should be a considerable saving of expense in these items. It is, also, believed that a new and thoroughly equipped laundry will give us better service, at less cost than the amount now paid for laundry work.

The Annual Statement of Samuel Biddle, Treasurer, for the past fiscal year is submitted with this Report, together with the Report of the Auditor.

Our Treasurer has received from the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee under the will of I. V. Williamson, deceased, \$930.80, being our share of the net income of a certain Trust Fund created by his Will, this income to be distributed among specified charitable institutions, the Asylum being one of these.

During the year a legacy of \$2,000, bequeathed by Rebecca J. Smedley, has been received from the Executors of her estate. The legacy, being without conditions, the amount has been invested and added to our fund



ELMHURST

for the partial support of patients unable to pay our full charges.

During the year, our Treasurer has received the balance of the principal of the Sarah Marshall legacy of \$10,000, for the endowment of free beds for chronic cases, and the Sarah Marshall Free Bed, No. 2, has been established.

He has also received a further payment of \$1748 on account of the similar legacy of Mary Marshall Johnson for this purpose.

The following information, taken from the Annual Report of our Steward, Henry Hall, to the Committee on Farm and Grounds, may be of interest to the members of the Corporation

The original purchase was described in the report to the contributors to the Asylum, dated Third Month 12, 1814, thus: "A tract of land about five miles distant from Philadelphia and one mile westward of Frankford, containing fifty-two acres has been purchased and the premises conveyed to twelve of the contributors in trust for the Institution. The land is of good quality, in a high and healthy situation, with considerable proportion of woods and well supplied with water." This tract was increased by subsequent purchases, so that now the Asylum property consists of seventy-eight and seven hundred and sixty-two one-thousandths acres. Of these, twenty-one acres are in the front and back lawns, about three acres are occupied by the buildings, twenty-two acres are in woods, ten acres in meadow and pasture, and four and one-half acres in kitchen garden and orchard, leaving some eighteen acres for general cultivation. From this land, we get for the use of the Institution a very considerable supply of vegetables, a large quantity of fruit, and a large amount of milk. The green houses

supply a number of palms and other potted plants, as well as cut flowers, for our wards and corridors, and last summer some 25,000 bedding plants were raised for planting upon our grounds.

Carefully kept accounts show that the financial results are very satisfactory. In other words, that the cost of our plants and flowers is very little compared with the commercial value of such things, and quite insignificant when compared with the pleasure and benefit thus conferred upon our patients and those in charge of them. Reference is made to this subject in speaking of our needs and the opportunities awaiting those benevolent persons who have it in mind to help our work.

The Institution we believe to be in a vigorous and healthy condition and, therefore, there are several directions in which its friends can add to its usefulness. In the matter of equipment, a building for men patients, similar to the John C. Hall Memorial would be useful. For some time past, we have reached the limit of our capacity for men patients and some additional provision should be made. Such a building would also enable us to better classify these patients, a matter of great consequence.

We believe that it is of the first importance that buildings in institutions like ours should be spacious, cheerful, attractive, and thoroughly comfortable, so that patients may have all the soothing influences that go with such surroundings. It is not merely because our present capacity for men patients has been reached, but because we could with two or three more wards better accommodate them, that we mention this much-to-be-desired improvement.

The Asylum has a valuable collection of palms and tropical plants which have thrived and grown so luxur-

iantly that our present green houses will not hold them. A small addition was built some two years ago for this purpose, but it is now overcrowded and inadequate. The Committee on Farm and Grounds has earnestly recommended to the Board the erection of improved and enlarged green houses for palms and tropical plants, roses and other flowers. Such houses would be very useful in the care and propagation of plants and flowers for our wards and grounds and could be made attractive resorts for our patients and others connected with the Institution. The Board appreciates the desirability of such an improvement, but at present, and especially in view of the large expense of the new light, heat and laundry plant, it is unable to make such provision. It, therefore, suggests the subject to interested friends of the Institution. It is not one thing but many things, not one attraction or facility, but the aggregation and combination of many advantages that make a useful, helpful sanitarium. It requires no argument to show that capacious well-filled, well-kept green houses, always offering some beauty and interest, constitute a very important agency in this direction. Such a gift would indeed be a beautiful and fragrant memorial to the giver.

Another important matter was mentioned in our last Report. The Managers receive many applications from persons who are unable to pay our full charges. These applicants as a rule very much desire to contribute what they can afford towards the support of their afflicted relatives or friends. We have some invested funds for the benefit of such cases, but the amount is inadequate to the existing need. We would again earnestly commend this subject to our friends, and shall be glad to receive donations or legacies, the principal to be invested and the income used in the manner desig-

nated. As has been said in previous reports, to restore a man or woman to mental health is a great and beneficent work, and even to provide a comfortable and safe retreat for the incurable is a great boon to them and to their families. The fact that large or small sums can be thus made helpful enables all givers to assist, and must appeal, on consideration, to all. We hope that our fund for this purpose may steadily grow, both by large and small additions to it.

In concluding our Report, we wish to express our appreciation of the liberality of those who have of late years done so much for the Institution. The founders planned it on a broad and liberal scale, and what they did in their day should stimulate our best efforts. The site was admirably chosen, the first building well designed, commodious, and comfortable, while the large tract of land furnished ample provision for out-door life and exercise. It was the second Institution established in this country for the sole care of the Insane and, from the first, put into practice those humane views as to the treatment of this afflicted class which were then coming into notice in England and Europe. The aim was to provide a safe and pleasant Asylum where those deprived of the use of their reason might be kindly and wisely cared for. Knowledge of insanity has increased since then and the old idea is changing. The asylum or retreat is developing into a hospital. In considering the original idea and its present development, it must be borne in mind that the mission of the hospital is to cure or, if that is not possible, to alleviate suffering and disease. This involves the skill of specialists, trained nursing, and the most effective appliances of various sorts. The expense of caring for the mentally diseased is, therefore, certain to increase, and institu-

tions for this class of sick people should be amply endowed, as it is only the wealthy who can afford to pay for such treatment as that of the modern hospital.

Grateful for the past and with good hope for the future, we commend Friends' Asylum for the Insane to all who are seeking to use, in some way, a part of the means with which they are entrusted for the good of their fellow men and—ever to be remembered words—to the glory of God.

On behalf of the Board,

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 12th, 1900.

Account of Samuel Biddle TREASURER OF FRIENDS' ASYLUM

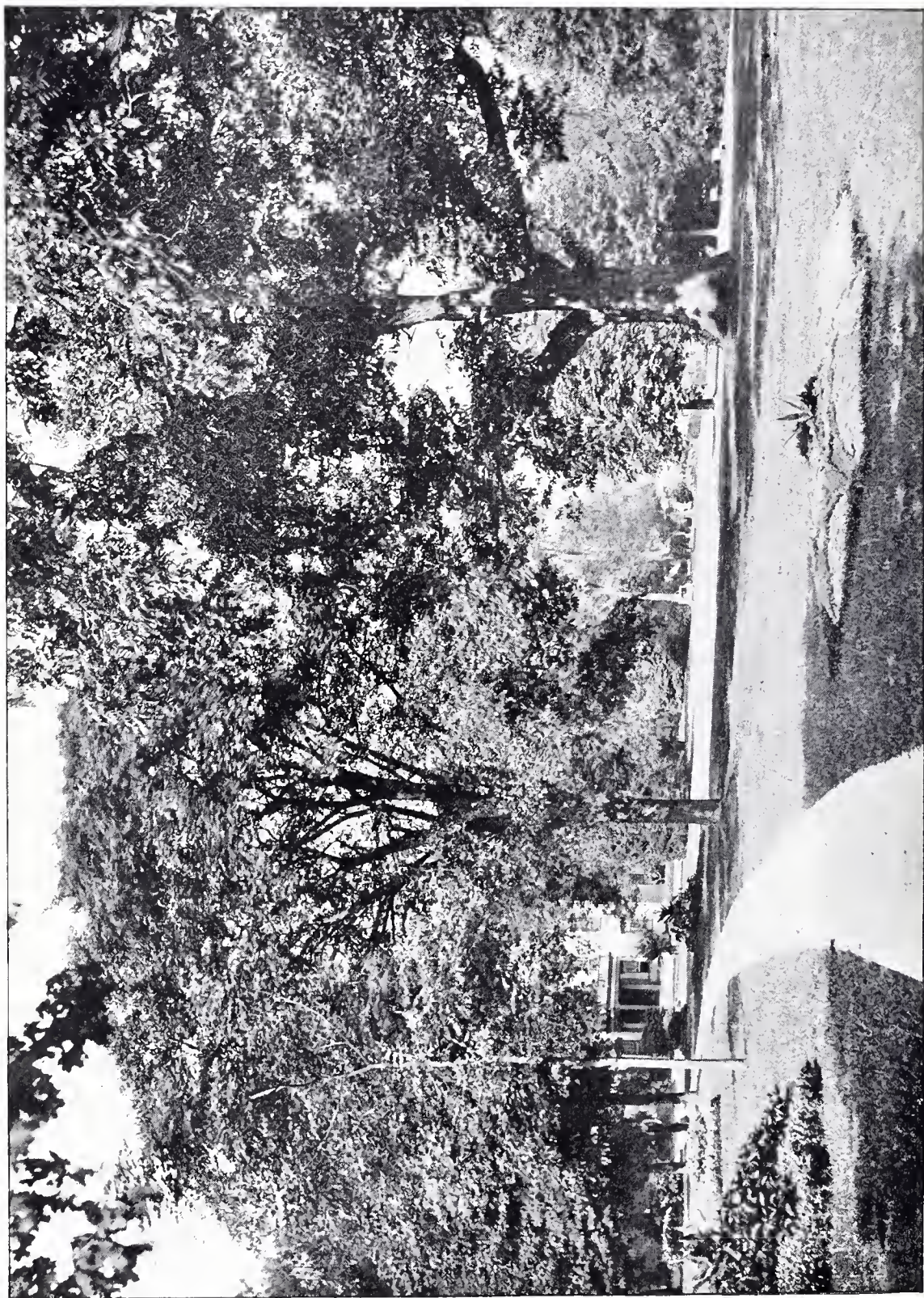
For the Year Ending Second Month 28th, 1900

DR.		CR.	
Third Month 1st, 1899, balance on hand	\$13,363 19	By payments at Asylum from Third Month 1st, 1899, to Second Month 28th, 1900	\$118,937 50
Receipts at Asylum Third Month 1st, 1899, to Second Month 28th, 1900	140,869 32	Salaries paid by Treasurer	7,799 92
Receipts from Interest on Investments	4,494 99	Board of Patients charged to Trust Accounts	3,227 95
" Estate of I. V. Williamson, per Penna. Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.	930 80	Incidentals	71 25
Receipts from Rents of Real Estate . . . \$1,320 05		Investments and reinvestments made during the year	13 065 80
Less Taxes, Water Rent and Repairs . . . 502 75	817 30	Improvement Fund, temporarily invested, to be used on account of new Heat, Light and Laundry Plant	10,839 20
Receipts from Legacies:		Balance Second Month 28th, 1900	9,581 98
Rebecca T. Amedley	\$2,000 00		
Mary M. Johnson	1,743 00		
Sarah Marshall	2,400 00		
Investments paid off	13,900 00		
	<u>\$180,523 60</u>		<u>\$180,523 60</u>

I have to-day examined the foregoing account of Samuel Biddle, Treasurer of Friends' Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending Second Month 28th, 1900, compared the payments with the vouchers therefor and find it correct; there being a balance in his hands due the Corporation, Third Month 1st, 1900, of Thirty-three hundred and thirty-four 78/100 dollars (\$3334.78) and at same date a cash balance at the Asylum of Sixty-two hundred and forty-seven 20/100 dollars (\$6247.20).

I have also examined the securities in his hands belonging to the Corporation and find them to agree with the list furnished to me by the Finance Committee and certified by it to be correct.

PHILADELPHIA, Third Month 9th, 1900.
(Signed) EDWARD BETTLE, JR., Auditor.



THE FRONT LAWN

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers :

In accordance with the rules of the Institution, the eighty-third Annual Report, for the year ending Second Month 28th, 1900, is herewith presented.

The following table shows the general results and is a summary of the operations of the year :

Movement of Population.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Patients in Asylum, Second Month 28th, 1899	53	81	134
Admitted within the year	51	52	103
First admission	47	48	95
Second "	4	4	8
Whole number under treatment	104	133	237
Discharged—Recovered	11	16	27
Much improved	5	5	10
Improved	6	8	14
Unimproved	13	5	18
Died	13	10	23
Total discharged	48	44	92
Remaining, Second Month 28th, 1900 . . .	56	89	145

There were admitted during the year one hundred and three patients, fifty-one men and fifty-two women. The whole number treated was two hundred and thirty-seven. At the end of the present year there were one hundred and forty-five patients in the Institution—fifty-six men and eighty-nine women. The maximum at any one time was one hundred and forty-eight ; the minimum number was one hundred and twenty-eight ; the average number being a fraction more than one hundred and thirty-eight. These numbers have gradually increased

period by period in later years, which does not imply a greater prevalence of mental disease in the community, but simply a larger influx to the Asylum. The additions and enlargements that have been made have materially augmented the capacity of the Institution. Consequently, the necessary suspension of receiving patients from time to time when the house was filled has occurred less frequently, as the accommodations now more nearly meet the demands. To reassure those who regard the smallness of the hospital as a requisite feature, it may be stated that it is not intended to depart from the present policy of restricting its bounds within judicious limits.

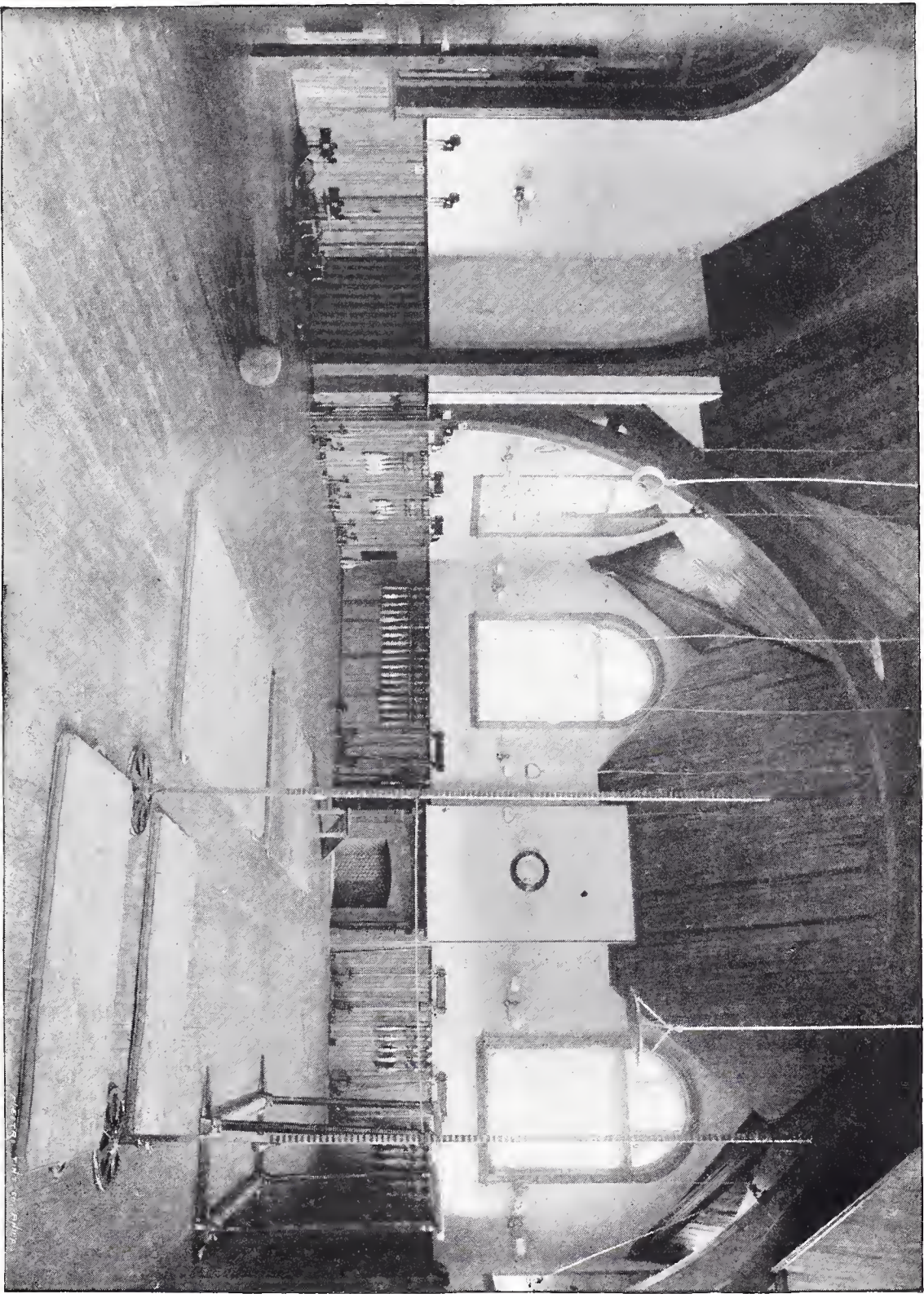
Of the admissions, the number of cases and persons were the same, as no individual patient was admitted twice during the year. There were, however, eight former patients re-admitted, who had been away for varying lengths of time. One had been absent less than a year, three for one year, two for four years, and two whose former attack occurred more than ten years ago.

Seventeen of the admissions were voluntary patients who were admitted upon their simple request rather than by certification. This spontaneous custom of late years augurs well. It is a sign that the people in their attitude towards asylums entertain more favorable views ; and it exhibits also a growing disposition to look upon mental disease as a physical infirmity that carries with it no stigma, a judgment quite contrary to the ideas prevailing not many years ago.

Of those admitted twenty-five were recorded as insane less than three months before admission ; thirty-two less than a year ; twelve less than two years, and thirty-four more than three years. Sixty-nine were natives of Pennsylvania, of whom thirty-nine were of



GYMNASIUM AND EMPLOYMENT BUILDING



GYMNASIUM

Philadelphia ; twenty-two were of other States, and twelve were of foreign birth. Forty-two were single, forty-seven were married and fourteen were widowed. Of their ages, two were under twenty years, twenty-two were from twenty to thirty years, twenty-five from thirty to forty years, twenty were from forty to fifty years, eighteen from fifty to sixty years, ten from sixty to seventy years, three from seventy to eighty years and three were over eighty years.

In ninety-one of the admissions the history, as given by relatives, indicated that there had not been any previous attack ; in nine there had been one, in two there had been two, while in one case the number of attacks could not be positively ascertained.

Ninety-two patients were discharged during the year—forty-eight men and forty-four women. Of those discharged, twenty-seven had recovered, ten were much improved, fourteen were more or less improved, eighteen were stationery, and there were twenty-three deaths.

The tentative plan of discharge is a wise precaution of the law which grants to a patient the privilege of going home on short probation, without risking his legal status at the hospital. If from prematurity or relapse it becomes needful to return him for further treatment, he comes back as from an outing, without resort to the cumbersome machinery of the law, that is so frequently vexatious. By this course, a patient may go out more freely than in the past, when greater care had to be used, owing to the necessity of going through all the formalities of a first admission, should the patient's health require his return to the Asylum. Sometimes it happens that a case which has progressed favorably into convalescence requires the stimulus of change to lift him over the threshold of complete restoration. It is

not difficult to tempt the relatives to try the effects of home influence on the convalescent, if it be pointed out to them that the door stands open for relief, should adverse symptoms arise.

Of the deaths, thirteen were men and ten were women. Eleven of the deaths were due to the exhausting effects of mental disease, three to gross lesions of the brain, and five occurred in cases of general paresis.

It is worthy of note that in the list there is one eighty-two years of age who, at the time of her death, had the distinction of being the oldest patient, although not the most aged, in the hospital. She had been a resident for about sixty-one years, the greater portion of her life having been passed in the quiet surroundings of her asylum home. Death came eventually in the form of an attack of paralysis, and her spirit took its flight peacefully in the same placid manner that characterized her whole career. In speaking of this aged patient just deceased, the remarkable incident might be mentioned that another inmate has newly entered upon his ninetyeth year. Despite his exceptional age, he is full of energy and has still an active concern in mundane affairs. His native vigor and health are comparatively so unimpaired that there is promise his course may run for some years into the new century.

The health of the patients has been in the main satisfactory, and no contagious disease has marred the good standard that is usually maintained. There has always been a disposition to consign to the guardianship of this hospital patients advanced in years, whose infirmities call for very gentle and compassionate care. This arises no doubt from the fact that it is a hospital of limited capacity, which satisfies a prevalent notion in the community that in small institutions individual care and

personal supervision can better be carried out than in large and over-crowded establishments. This circumstance serves to increase the percentage of mortality, as the inevitable result of the hopeless condition of these elderly patients. While physicians naturally look askance at whatever may, from the nature of the case, lower the recovery rate, there is this advantage that these aged patients require the most tender and skillful nursing which, when faithfully performed, is strengthening and ennobling to both physician and nurse. One cannot conscientiously perform this service without being made better by it, as it calls into exercise the deeper sympathies and the higher traits of character.

The care of the insane in the past forms so painful a history of superstition and inhumanity, that at the close of the century it may not be inappropriate to review briefly the advancement, as shown in a comparison of the two epochs. Before the dawn of Christianity there was no provision for the afflicted under hospital care, and the account of the good Samaritan seems to be the first recital of charitable ministration to the sick. At the end of the fourth century, Fabiola, a benevolent Roman woman, founded an institution to receive the sick and poor. The first hospital for the insane was established at Jerusalem, A. D. 491. A gap then occurs, a long vault down to the twelfth century, when a retreat called the "House of Grace" was opened at Bagdad for the insane. During the Middle Ages, many insane persons who were not permitted to be at large were confined in monasteries. On account of the superstitious belief which attributed their aberrations to demoniacal possession, these poor sufferers were subjected to much cruelty, under the supposition that it was necessary to exorcise by harshness the evil

spirits that had taken possession of them. The barbarities that were inflicted upon these pitiable ones by the ignorance and superstition of the times are too revolting to recount. We can well regard the present age as greatly favored in having escaped the hardships of those evil days. The oldest hospital for the insane in England, as well as in all Europe, is the "Bethlem Hospital" in London. This institution was originally a monastery, but in 1547 Henry VIII. converted it into an asylum for the insane. In the seventeenth century private asylums came into existence through a demand of the better classes for more comfort and privacy than was given in those supported by public charity. In America, as early as 1709, the "Religious Society of Friends," at a monthly meeting held in Philadelphia, took steps toward the establishment of a hospital for the sick and insane. Subsequently this "concern" bore fruit in the founding of the "Pennsylvania Hospital" in 1751, which set aside a portion of the building for the treatment of persons "distemper'd in mind and depriv'd of their rational Faculties," and "Friends' Asylum" in 1813, where "the insane might see that they were regarded as men and brethren." This philanthropic movement of Friends in 1709 antedates by nearly a century the great undertaking for the improved care of the insane by Tuke and Pinel, which marks the dawn of a better day for them in England and France. It is sad to relate that this is but a small oasis in a wide desert of neglect and abuse. Long after the period when superstition held sway, they were hunted into jails and almshouses as common malefactors and outcasts, where the abhorrent practices heaped upon them stand as a blot upon the civilization of the first half of this century. Even were it desirable to essay the task, this is not the place to

portray the horrors that have been told by Dorothea Dix and others of the misery of those days which happily have passed forever. The new era, which may be said to date back fifty years, is a chapter of benevolent labor in the cause of humanity that has few equals in the annals of mankind. In root and branch an entire change has been brought about, both in the humane care of the patient and in the scientific treatment of the disease. The contrast between the old and the new is graphically given in an extract from the notes of a visitor to a modern hospital for the insane. After describing the beauties of nature displayed in the large and tasteful lawns devoted to the use of patients, he proceeds as follows : " In the midst arises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, where everything is exquisitely clean, everything in order and a refreshing atmosphere of kindness, cheerfulness and all the gentle virtues seem to breathe peacefully through hall, saloon and chamber. Scattered about the grounds, in the different apartments of the main building, or in the outhouses, you encountered persons walking, conversing, reading or variously occupied, neatly dressed, to whom as you pass you receive an introduction as in ordinary social life. * * * From this scene of comfort, of amending health, of cheerful hopefulness, your minds wander back to the days of cells, prisons, chains and the lash ; when the eye was offended with rags and filth, the ear wounded by screams and imprecations, and the heart pained by the images of despair around it * * * you bless the hearts, the heads and the hands which suggested, conceived and executed all this glorious work of beneficence ; and you feel your own heart swelling with a

consciousness of the increased elevation and dignity of human nature itself."

The Training School for Nurses, under the direction of Dr. White, is in a prosperous condition, and the ever-widening bearing that it assumes in the hospital work is evidence of its expanding influence. The course of instruction, which is necessarily confined to a limited sphere in the line of practical experience, is on its theoretical side equal to that given in other institutions in the thoroughness with which the subjects are treated.

The class of '99 was among the largest and best in the history of the school. It consisted of eight young women nurses, who obtained averages that were meritorious, and some of them exceptionally high, in the written examinations. The Commencement exercises were held in "Gymnasium Hall," on Sixth Month 7th, 1899, and though the heat of the day was excessive the proceedings were conducted in the presence of a large and attentive audience of invited friends. Dr. Horatio C. Wood, the gifted speaker of the occasion, gave one of his characteristic addresses which contained much instruction and good advice to the class. Samuel Morris, with felicitous expressions of practical wisdom to the nurses, presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The present session, which began in Tenth Month last, is a period of transition as to the curriculum, and for this reason the work is as a result somewhat crowded. The course in Diet Cooking, which is progressing well under the competent instructor, Catherine T. McCollin, has hitherto been included in the senior studies. Both classes this winter have taken up this branch, but in accordance with an effort to distribute the work more equally throughout the two years, it will hereafter form a part of the junior course. The same change is con-

templated in regard to the lectures upon the practical methods of nursing, as it is believed that the pupils should gain this knowledge as soon as possible after their entrance, instead of, as heretofore, in the latter part of their tuition.

The instructor in massage, Jessie M. Ward, reports that the present senior class is doing usually good work, and showing a gratifying amount of technical proficiency in this art.

There are nine members of the senior class at present, seven young women and two young men, although this number may be diminished before commencement by the dropping off of its members from illness or other causes. The number of men who have shown a desire to take the training is larger than usual, there being besides the two above mentioned, five in the junior year.

At times, some difficulty is experienced in securing suitable applicants for our training school. It may happen, for instance, when a desirable one presents, that there is no vacancy, and then there is no alternative but to place the name on the waiting list, with discriminating remarks that will identify the person when an opening occurs. But it is often our misfortune in writing subsequently to the candidate to report for duty, to receive a reply that as a position elsewhere has been secured, the offer is respectfully declined. A less worthy one from the file must then be called to fill the place which cannot be long delayed.

Not only in other parts of the country do our confrères meet with the same and similar discouragements, but, from the tone of complaints abroad, it appears that like difficulties obtain. It would seem that if young men and young women, who in large numbers are seeking employment with the sick in general hospitals, could but

understand the advantages to be had in asylum nursing, there would be a turn in the tide toward a field that would yield them in the end a more congenial career. From a foreign source comes the following quotation from the pen of a superintendent of nurses which is apropos in this connection : " There is one word to be said to the would-be nurses who storm our hospital portals. Why not become asylum nurses? There is no disease that requires more careful and skillful nursing than mental disease. The era of trained nursing in asylums has dawned, and men and women endowed with sympathy for suffering, and with good health and intellectual gifts, may find a new vocation in tendance on the insane. All the pretty accomplishments learned at home, are keenly relished within the asylum, where brightness and hope are the chief things needed. The work is amongst the highest to which it is possible to put the hand, but it calls for some self-sacrifice. Surely, if we take the degrees of comparison, it is well to be a 'home' nurse and capable of caring for one's relations, it is better to be a 'hospital' nurse and equal to attending on the stranger who is physically ill, but it is best to be an 'asylum' nurse and minister to the mind diseased."

Under the direction of the steward, many minor and a few larger repairs and improvements were made for the preservation and betterment of the property, most of which while important enough in themselves, do not rise to the dignity of public mention. The work of building cement walks has gone steadily on, and eleven hundred and fifty-two lineal feet, or four thousand seven hundred and eighteen square feet were completed, making in all about a mile and a half of these permanent walks for pleasure and convenience. To this long extent of

surface there is at least a mile of boardwalks subjoined which gives much latitude to the patients for their exercise and recreation. The installation of an electrical plant, now being accomplished, is the chief material improvement of the year. Heretofore, the lighting has been done by the Suburban Electric Company. This undertaking is an operation of considerable magnitude, as it involves the remodeling of the present power-house, and the fitting out of a new laundry and dormitories for the domestic service. The plans for these alterations are matured, and the work when finished will doubtless remove all doubt as to their adequacy.

The detached buildings, conducted on the cottage plan, are pleasantly situated, and make comfortable homes for specially selected patients. These facilities multiply the resources to meet a diversified choice and need. "Oxford Manor," which accommodates fourteen women patients of a mild type, has seldom been below its complement since it was opened last Spring. The "Twin Cottage," which was partially occupied by one of the employees and his family, has been vacated by them, and renovated for the reception of additional male patients. Some renovations in the house have increased also the accommodations for male attendants. These improvements give two suites of rooms and apartments for eight patients. The remainder of the house has been converted into a Nurses' Home for the male nurses and supervisor.

There has been no season in recent years when the vegetable gardens have yielded so abundantly. Sweet corn, lima beans, asparagus, tomatoes and other vegetables in season have supplied the tables generously, while from the surplus production the housekeeper prepared and canned several thousand quarts of fresh fruit and vegetables for her bountiful larder.

The large number of eggs consumed in the hospital has made it necessary to increase somewhat the stock of poultry. Good eggs and milk are most essential in an institution of this kind, where a prime factor is a nutritious diet. Our supply in these commodities, which is in part of our own raising, is very satisfactory. Since the rise of bacteriology as a science greater heed has been given to the quality of milk than heretofore prevailed, and the hygienic methods now used to purify it for the market have been brought about by investigations which have demonstrated that it may be, in the spread of disease, a potent source of contamination. The milk supply of a hospital becomes, therefore, a matter not to be ignored, and there are already indications that public inspection will be increasingly stringent. It is not improbable, as the subject assumes prominence in the public mind, that consumers will, as a further exaction, question definitely its quality, and ere long demand even a recognized standard of certification. It may be the part of prudence to keep in view the suggestion of the purchase of a farm, not too remotely located, which would meet this contingency, and provide other features of advantage looking to the future welfare and sufficiency of the Asylum.

The green-houses, as in the past, have yielded pleasantly their quota to the general good. Every year the hothouse plants are growing larger and more luxuriant, which makes the urgency of enlarged winter quarters more imperative. During the past summer sixty-five tubbed plants adorned the lawns, which seen in the distance through foliage or vista gave a pleasant suggestion of sunny climes to the landscape. Considerable fresh planting was done on the edge of the woods and about some of the buildings.



ON THE SOUTH LAWN



ON THE FRONT LAWN

The medical service of the hospital has been carried out on the same lines that have proved so effectual in the past. While we make use of the drugs that scientific medicine has shown to be helpful as restoratives, and in our equipment strive to keep abreast of the times, we deem it improper to pursue any course of action that has not passed the period of experimentation. Our patients are entitled to this exemption from any plan that may be attended with great doubt or risk. The field of attested remedies is large, and gives ample scope for discrimination and skill. The so-called accessories of treatment in nervous and mental ailments in the form of electricity, baths, massage, rest, occupation and amusement occupy so important a position in the resources of the alienists, that it may well be questioned whether they do not outweigh the usefulness of drugs—an instance where the stem is greater than the branch. As in former years, great consideration has been given by the officers of the Institution to these helpful aids, while benefit derived from them leads to their assiduous employment. Situated as the Asylum is in the midst of rural surroundings that have been brought to a high state of attractiveness by many years of planting and cultivation, it invites the patients to an outdoor life under conditions conducive to their welfare.

I feel myself favored in having the loyal support and the valuable assistance of my medical colleagues, Dr. Carncross and Dr. White, who put their best endeavors into the work of the hospital. Besides the scrupulous discharge of their medical duties, they have each not only given good service in the development of the Training School, but have done much toward helping the patients by regular and constant effort in the ways just pointed out.

To Henry Hall, the Steward, the institution owes much of its prosperity and success, and to him I am greatly indebted for counsel and many courtesies.

Georgia M. Conway, the Matron, and Emily Wilbur, the Housekeeper, continue to fill acceptably their respective important positions in the household, with unabated interest.

Letitia L. Hoskins, Directress of the Gymnasium, has very ably conducted her classes in art and physical culture.

William Zell, the former bookkeeper, resigned his position to take a more lucrative one, and his place has been filled by Mary E. Thatcher, who comes well recommended to us. Constantia Anderson, the chief nurse, and a graduate of the Training School, severed her connection with the Asylum to go into private nursing, after a number of years of tactful and devoted work. One with such rare qualities leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. We have been, however, in this instance, fortunate in having in her stead another graduate of the Training School, Terza R. McGinnes, who gives promise of supplying all the requirements of the exacting position. Carlisle McNamee, the Supervisor, and one of the oldest employees, has lost nothing of his capabilities with ripening experience. Armeda Stengel, who has been the accommodating stenographer for several years, pursues cheerfully her valuable service.

The gynecological work of the Hospital is conducted by Dr. Grace E. White, who makes a thorough examination of the women patients as they are admitted, and all cases in the Hospital that require treatment of this nature receive attention at her hands. When unusual conditions are present the advice of the consultant staff is sought.

The pernicious influence on health of carious teeth and unhygienic states of the mouth have led us on behalf of the patients, for some years past, to give more special attention to this important subject. Our bright and well-arranged Dentistry, with dental chair, marble wash-stand with running water hot and cold, and cabinet and other devices, leave nothing to be added for completeness. Recently The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company presented the Asylum with a modern chair neatly upholstered, which takes the place of the old one that in its gearing had become unsatisfactory. We appreciate this generous gift, and in this way take occasion to make public acknowledgment of it.

Dr. Gaylord, our Dentist, makes weekly visits to the Hospital, and is kept busy throughout the afternoons of his appointments. To him, as well as to other members of the non-resident staff and consultants, we are under renewed obligations.

Dr. Linnæus H. Prince, who was appointed a year ago "director of the laboratory" has filled the position with much credit. The scientific work of this department is confined to the clinical examinations, which are essential auxiliaries to a thorough understanding of the cases under treatment. The aid thus gained by the physicians in forming a diagnosis, especially in obscure conditions, has been invaluable. Together with the usual studies that have engaged his attention from week to week, the pathologist has undertaken the analysis of our drinking water, which is derived from springs on the premises. It is gratifying to be able to report that an exhaustive investigation proved the source of supply to be entirely free from contamination. The following tables give in detail the result:

Analysis of Spring Used to Supply Drinking Water at the Asylum.

Reaction	Neutral
Sp. Gr. 75° F.	1.0025

	MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE
Total solids	105.
Chlorine	23.
Nitrogen as Nitrites (NO ₂)	0.00755
“ Nitrates (NO ₃)	1.83
“ Ammonia (NH ₄)	0.048
“ Albuminoid Ammonia	0.055
Iron	Trace
Phosphates	0.5
Sulphates	2.6

Standard of Comparison

	MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE	
	Pure Water	Polluted Water
Chl.	2.75	58.3
NO ₂	0.0135	0.0403
NO ₃47	7.19
NH ₄041	6.875
Alb. NH ₄079	0.479
Iron	3. Limit	
Phosphates	2. “	
Sulphates	100. “	

The religious exercises which have taken place, as in the past, every First-day afternoon and evening throughout the year, have found in our patients a responsive group of persons who have consistently come together from season to season for spiritual refreshment. There are to be found at all times among our band earnest seekers after the truth, who with befitting zeal discharge steadfastly their religious duties.

There have been no changes in the Resident Officers during the past year, most of whom have been in the continuous service of the Asylum for varying periods of considerable length. Most of our nurses and employees fill their places as best they may, and not a few with exceptional merit. All who have been diligent in

the discharge of duty we commend to your favorable notice.

To the Board of Managers I owe an ever increasing debt of gratitude. In conclusion, may we not look forward in this good work with hopeful assurance that as Divine Providence has bountifully blessed the labors of the past, He will also abundantly prosper the efforts that are rightfully directed in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT H. CHASE,
Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1st, 1900.

Table showing duration of disease before admission of those discharged as recovered, since Third Month 1st, 1899.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
One week	1	4	5
Two weeks	2	3	5
Six "	2	2	4
One month	1	—	1
Three months	2	2	4
Four "	—	1	1
Six "	3	2	5
Nine "	—	1	1
One year	—	1	1
Total	11	16	27

Table showing the form of disease of those discharged as recovered, since Third Month 1st, 1899.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Mania, acute	7	7	14
" chronic	1	1	2
Melancholia	3	8	11
Total	11	16	27

Table showing cause of death since Third Month 1st, 1899.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Exhaustion from mania	3	4	7
" " melancholia	1	2	3
Organic disease of the brain	1	—	1
General Paresis	5	—	5
Cerebral Hemorrhage	—	2	2
Status Epilepticus	1	—	1
Bright's Disease	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Total	13	10	23

Table showing the number of each sex discharged, the number at present in the house, and the whole number since the opening of the Institution.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Discharged restored	594	594	1188
" much improved	146	156	302
" improved	207	211	418
" stationary	286	265	551
Died	265	218	483
Remaining	56	89	145
Total	1554	1533	3087

Table showing the duration of insanity in 3087 patients, so far as recorded.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Less than one year	931	932	1863
From 1 to 5 years	417	383	800
“ 5 “ 10 “	72	102	174
“ 10 “ 20 “	63	50	113
“ 20 “ 30 “	29	26	55
“ 30 “ 40 “	2	12	14
“ 40 “ 50 “	9	10	19
Unknown	31	18	49
Total	1554	1533	3087

Table showing the sex and civil state of 3087 patients, so far as recorded.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Single	624	602	1226
Married	757	664	1421
Widowed	87	202	289
Unknown	86	65	151
Total	1554	1533	3087

Table showing the residence of 3087 patients.

Pennsylvania	2325	Brought forward	3039
New Jersey	344	South Carolina	4
Maryland	96	Georgia	3
Delaware	72	West Virginia	7
New York	65	Illinois	5
Virginia	35	Texas	6
North Carolina	23	Michigan	1
Ohio	23	California	1
Massachusetts	19	Wisconsin	1
Indiana	5	Mississippi	1
Louisiana	5	Minnesota	1
Missouri	5	Indian Territory	1
Rhode Island	4	Utah	1
Canada	6	Washington	1
Alabama	3	Florida	2
District of Columbia	5	Kansas	2
West Indies	2	Kentucky	6
Connecticut	2	Colorado	3
Carried forward	3039	Tennessee	2
		Total	3087

Table showing the ages of 3087 patients at the time of their admission.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Under 20 years	81	80	161
From 20 to 30 years	410	776	786
“ 30 “ 40 “	354	371	725
“ 40 “ 50 “	284	286	570
“ 50 “ 60 “	242	213	455
“ 60 “ 70 “	118	117	235
“ 70 “ 80 “	54	69	123
“ 80 “ 90 “	11	20	31
“ 90 and over “	—	1	1
Total	1554	1533	3087

Table showing the occupation of 1554 male patients.

Accountants 20	Engravers 4	Painters 10
Actors 2	Farmers 282	Paperhangers 3
Agents 11	Farrier 1	Planters 3
Appraiser, Insurance 1	Firemen 2	Physicians 40
Architects 2	Fishermen 2	Pilots 2
Artists 9	Florists 2	Potter 1
Bakers 7	Furrier 1	Plasterer 1
Bankers 5	Gardeners 3	Plumbers 8
Barbers 2	Glassblowers 2	Policemen 3
Blacksmiths 13	Goldbeater 1	Printers 17
Boilermaker 1	Grocers 7	Publishers 9
Bookbinders 5	Hatters 6	Reporters 3
Brewer 1	Hotelkeepers 12	Railroad Emp. 7
Bricklayers 6	Janitors 2	Saddlers 2
Brokers 10	Jewelers 6	Salesmen 16
Brushmaker 1	Laborers 18	Stable-keeper 1
Butchers 19	Lawyers 25	Seamen 4
Cabinetmakers 4	Liquor-dealers 11	Segarmakers 5
Carpenters 17	Lithographer 1	Sexton 1
Chemists 2	Machinists 12	Shoemakers 8
Clergymen 13	Manufacturers 35	Soldier U. S. A. 1
Clerks 142	Masons 16	Students 29
Coachmen 2	Mechanics 12	Tailors 13
Confectioners 4	Merchants 123	Teachers 17
Contractors 5	Messenger 1	Teamsters 5
Conveyancer 1	Millers 8	Telegraph Operat. 3
Coopers 2	Miners 2	Tinsmiths 5
Curriers 26	Moulders, Iron 3	Turner 1
Dairyman 1	Musicians 5	Unknown 235
Dentists 5	Navy Officers 2	Weavers 21
Druggists 19	News Carriers 5	Wheelwrights 3
Dyers 2	No occupation 85	Wood Carvers 2
Editors 2	Nurses 4	
Engineers 5	Optician 1	
Engineers, Civil 5	Overseer 1	
		Total 1554



THE SOUTH WOODS

Table showing cause of insanity in 1865 patients.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Ill-health	113	220	333
Intemperance	182	18	200
Domestic trouble	37	92	129
Puerperal	—	83	83
Adverse circumstances	54	10	64
Excitement about religion	9	24	33
Cerebral disease	39	24	63
Mental strain (anxiety, worry, overwork, etc.)	196	138	334
Masturbation	48	4	52
Epilepsy	38	18	56
Narcotics	14	16	30
Injury to head or spine	31	4	35
Fright	4	5	9
Affections, connected with	28	102	130
Senility	22	26	48
Excitement	2	2	4
Insolation	12	2	14
Syphilis	34	4	38
Hardship and exposure	4	—	4
Nostalgia	1	2	3
Tobacco	3	1	4
Healing of ulcer	1	—	1
Periodicity	6	8	14
Poison of lead	2	—	2
Extreme pain	1	—	1
Spiritualism	2	1	3
Chorea	—	2	2
Lactation, prolonged	—	4	4
Heat stroke	4	1	5
Shock	5	12	17
Emotions, uncontrolled	1	2	3
Want of occupation	1	—	1
Adolescence	15	10	25
Climacteric	—	24	24
Septisemia	—	1	1
Constitutional	13	17	30
Uterine disease	—	16	16
Laparotomy	—	4	4
Neurasthenia	2	5	7
Undetermined	12	12	24
Bodily disease	—	3	3
La Grippe	6	6	12
Total	942	923	1865

APPENDIX

Training School for Nurses

The Managers have established at the Institution a school for the instruction of young men and young women desirous of becoming nurses. This course of training comprises general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

To enter the school it is requisite that applicants shall have a kind and cheerful disposition, that they shall be trustworthy, industrious, intelligent, and possessed of a fair education. Testimonials from two responsible persons stating the good character and qualifications of the applicant must be furnished. The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years.

Those wishing to take the course should make application, preferably in person, to the Superintendent of the Asylum. Approved candidates are received on two months' probation at any time there may be a vacancy. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months' trial is determined by the Physician-in-chief, who in like manner exercises the authority of terminating the connection of any nurse with the school, for reasons which may be deemed sufficient.

In connection with the Training School is **Elmhurst**, the home for the women nurses—a detached building, situated near the Institution, with pleasant rooms and such accommodations as will make it a comfortable home for those engaged in this work.

In 1898 the facilities of the School were increased by the addition of a department in diet cooking for the senior class. To promote the skilled teaching in this

branch a large room in the basement has been fitted out with gas-stoves, for each pupil, charts and every requisite essential to such instruction.

Strange as it may seem this very important auxiliary is usually neglected in general training schools. The Managers recognizing, however, its importance in the training of nurses have spared no needed outlay to make it equal to any like advantages to be obtained elsewhere.

The Superintendent of nurses has charge of the Training School, under the general direction of the Superintendent of the Asylum, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum.

Lectures and demonstrations are given at stated periods by the Asylum Medical Staff, including the Head of the Training School, by a competent Masseur, by the Teacher of the Cooking School, and by the Head Nurses. Examinations on these courses are held at stated intervals during the school term.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick ; the managing of helpless and bed-ridden patients ; the making of beds, moving and changing of bed and body linen, etc. ; the prevention and treatment of bed sores ; the application of fomentations, poultices, counter-irritants and the like ; the giving of baths, the administering of enemas, and the use of the catheter ; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food ; the observations of the sick in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, respiration and temperature ; the effects of diet, stimulants and medicines.

The pupils are taught the laws of hygiene as regards the best practical methods of supplying fresh air in the warming and ventilation of the sick room, sleeping room

and ward, and in keeping the patient properly dressed. Special attention is given to the laws of cleanliness and the disinfection of all utensils. Twelve weeks are devoted to instruction in bandaging, and the application of minor surgical dressings; twelve weeks to training in cooking class; and twenty weeks are given to the theory and practice of massage. Throughout the term each nurse is required to take the course in physical training in the well-equipped gymnasium, where the modern methods of physical culture are taught.

A comprehensive course of training is given in the observation of mental symptoms, such as delusions, hallucinations, delirium stupor, etc., with the special treatment necessary in the care of excited, violent or suicidal patients; in the attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship, and in the management of convalescents.

When the full course of instruction is ended, which requires for its completion about two years, and after passing satisfactorily the required examinations, the nurses thus trained receive the diploma of the school, certifying to their proficiency and good character.

The text-books recommended are the following:

Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses	<i>Kimber.</i>
Massage and the Swedish Movements	<i>Ostrom.</i>
Materia Medica for Nurses	<i>Dock.</i>
Text Book on Nursing	<i>Weeks.</i>
Text Book on Nursing	<i>Hampton.</i>
Care of the Nervous and Insane	<i>Mills.</i>
Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease	<i>Burr.</i>
Physiology and Hygiene	<i>Hutchinson.</i>
Medical Dictionary	<i>Gould.</i>

Information Respecting the Admission of Patient into the Asylum

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with *mania-a-potu* are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with the Superintendent, or, if more convenient, with one of the Managers; to furnish a certificate of insanity, from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian (or by a relative or friend, in case the patient has no guardian), that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

Voluntary patients are also received under the provisions of the laws of the State. Subjects of neurasthenia, or those threatened with mental disease or addicted to the use of opium or other drugs, are in this way admitted into the Asylum without medical certificates or any legal process except an agreement signed by them at the time of their admission. Such agreements cannot by law exceed thirty days, but may be renewed for successive periods of thirty days.

For the payment of board, etc., an agreement must be signed by at least two responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes laundry, medicines, medical attendance, etc.

If private nurses are deemed necessary or desirable, they can at all times be furnished by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF A PATIENT

To be signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(STATE DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP, OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF CONNECTION WITH THE PATIENT.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that _____, an insane person, be received as a patient into "Friends' Asylum for the Insane"; believing that such detention is necessary for his benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____
To _____, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have, within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at _____ in the County of _____, separately examined _____ of _____ and do verily believe that the said _____ is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a Hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said _____ nor in any way connected, as medical attendants or otherwise, with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

(Signed)

M. D.

Residence,

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and

Signed

M. D.

Residence,

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE

I, _____ of _____ County, in the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly _____ before me, by the above-named _____ and _____ on this _____ day of _____ 19____; that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are physicians in good standing and repute.

[SEAL]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883

NOTE.—The Certificate must be signed by at least two physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

And any person falsely certifying, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and shall also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

The Certificate of a Notary Public will not be received.

Form for Admission of a Voluntary Patient to be Signed by Patient.

I, the undersigned, hereby request to be received as a patient into "Friends' Asylum," believing that such a course will prove beneficial to me.

Signed

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and
To _____, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum."

AGREEMENT

FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES

(Whenever possible, one of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia, otherwise a satisfactory Trust Company should be substituted.

IN CONSIDERATION of the admission of _____ as a patient into "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," situated near Frankford, Philadelphia, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay, in advance, the charges for _____ weeks—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstance—to _____ Steward of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, _____ Dollars per week, for _____ board; said charge for board to be continued until _____ shall be discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by _____ to the glass, bedding, or furniture; also, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for _____ use while there; and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Steward may purchase such as may be needed; the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; also, to cause _____ to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____

WITNESS :

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

ADMIT _____ as a Patient, in "FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE," near Frankford, Philadelphia.

Manager.

To

Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane." } Mo. 19____

Information to Friends of Patients

Patients may be visited by their relatives and friends on any day of the week except First-day (Sunday), between the hours of nine and five o'clock. In urgent illness, however, the friends of patients will not be restricted in their visits. In order to preserve quiet on First-day, visiting for any purpose, at that time, is discouraged.

In case of serious illness, the Superintendent will notify the relatives or friends of patients, either by letter or telegram; and at all times will hold himself in readiness to answer inquiries concerning patients. Letters should be addressed to the Superintendent, Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Packages for patients may be left at the Friends' Institute, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, or may be sent by express, and can be directed to the patient, or to the Asylum. The name and address of senders should be enclosed, in order that the receipt of packages may be acknowledged.

The Asylum can be reached from Philadelphia either by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway or the Pennsylvania Railroad. The former has a flag station named Summerdale within a short walk of the Asylum.

The distance from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Frankford to the Asylum is two miles, and carriages to hire can usually be had at the station or at the livery stable not far away.

The Institution has long distance telephone connections, and in cases of emergency this can be used for inquiries as to admission of patients.

Annuities

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Corporation. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at such rate as may be agreed upon will be paid annually or semi-annually to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.


Forms of Legacy

I. Form of bequest of personal property.

I give and bequeath to FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, the sum of
\$ (or other personal property, describing the same).

II. Form of devise of real estate.

I give and devise to FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, their successors and assigns, all that _____ (here describe the property)

 The next annual Meeting of FRIENDS' Asylum FOR THE INSANE will be held on the Fourth day, the 20th of Third Month, 1901, at half-past three o'clock, in Arch Street Meeting-house, Philadelphia.

Eighty-third
Annual Report
1900

Friends' Asylum for the Insane

Frankford
Philadelphia

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